Going, going very fast, are the Boys' Corduroy and All-Wool Knee Pants we are closing out this week at

Parents would do well to lay in a supply large enough to last all through the fall.

TRAVELERS' INDEX.

CINCINNATI AGAIN,
SEPTEMBER 2-SUNDAY-SEPTEMBER 2.
ONLY-\$2.50-ONLY.
The aitractions of Cincinnati for visitors are well mown. We will only say that

The Exposition is the timest Cincinnati ever held.

The "rall of Babylon" can only be appreciated when seen; it cannot be described.

The Hill-tops are well supplied with excellent attractions.

The Zoological Garden is by far the most extensive and complete of any in this country.

On this occasion, Sept. 2, a special train will leave for Cincinnati at 7:30 a. m., arriving at Cincinnati at 10:30 a. m.

On this train will be carried the MÆNNERCHOR SOCIETY THE TURNVEREIN.

Who have selected this line on which to visit Cincinnati. Tickets can be procured from members of the societies, also, at company's office, corner Washington and Meridian streets, and at Union Depot.

Don't forget the Big Four is the shortest, quickest and most popular line to Cincinnati, and lands you in the heart of the city.

SEE OUR SPECIAL RATES.

Cincinnati and return, Sept. 2, \$2.50.

Kansas. Colorado, New Mexico, Nebraska, Dakota,

Montana and Minnesota one-half rate, Sept. 11 Oskalooss (Ia) and return, Sept. 3, good for

California and return, good sixty days...... 73.85 CINCINNATI DIVISION. CINCINNATI DIVISION-SUNDAY TRAINS.

For tickets, sleeping-car accommodations and all information call at Union Depot or Model Ticket Office, corner Washington and Meridian streets.

J. H. MARTIN, Dist. Pass. Agt.

Travelers Injured in a Wreck.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Aug. 22 -At 6:10 this morning a serious accident occurred on the Columbus, Springfield & Cincinnati railroad at Sevenmile bridge, east of this city. Mixed train No. 2, consisting of eight freight and two day passenger cars and two sleepers, struck a broken rail on a heavy fill, and the engine and every car were derailed. The sleepers, a Monarch and a Woodruff, both carrying passengers, were the last to leave the track, and both rolled down the steep embankment. They now lie at the foot of the embankment, upside-down. The injured are: J. W. Means, Troy, O., ribs broken, scalp wound; F. M. Palmer, Holland, Mich., injured internally, will die; Barney Higgins, Springfield, O., injured internally; W. J. Shumate, Cincinnatti, side. arm and legs; William Rush, Springfield, O., slightly; James Demosey, head cut, both legs injured. All the injured were taken to Columbus.

The full list of the wounded is: Dr. J. W. Means, of Troy, O., rib broken; F. W. Holland, Michigan, scalp wound; Henry Douglas and George Montgomery, bruised about the head; Lettie and Myra Arnold, on route from Smith Center, Kan., to Pleasantville, O., cut the hands and arms; Shumate, Cincinnati, leg and arm injured; William Rust, Springfield, O., bruised; Barney Higgins, Springfield, foot crushed; Joseph Dempsey, scalp wound; Charles Hall, Chicago, superintendent Woodruff sleeping-ear line, slightly bruised; Mrs. Alvina L. Miller and little boy Smith, of Atlantic, Ia., and Mrs. Julia L. Me-Laughlin, of Peoria, Ill., slightly bruised; Howard Frey, Springfield, O., bruised about nose and back, roughly strained.

Society of American Florists. New York, April 22 .- The fourth annual convention of the the Society of American Florists was begun here yesterday. Delegates were present from all parts of the United States and Canada. Among those present were F. H. Hill, of Richmond, Ind., president of the association: M. A. Hunt, of Terre Haute, Ind.; W. H. Bertermann, Indianapolis: Henry Michel, St. Louis; Charles D. Ball, Holmesburg, Pa.; J. D. Raynolds, Riverside, Ill., and F. S. Foster. President Hill, in his address, suggested the organization of a commercial agency among florists; the best means of doing away with selling flowers under a false name, and to hold inviolate the right of a person to any new plant that person might produce. The membership is 984. An amendment to the by laws increasing the annual dues to \$3, and instituting a life memerahip of \$50 was proposed, and will be considered to-day. The committee on fraudulent substitution recommended that the sum of \$200 be used by the committee in breaking up the ne-farious business. H. H. Baules, of Philadel-phia, read a paper, in which he said funeral designs have not grown in favor of late, and the fault was that of the florists. Many people had unhappy recollections of funerals where they have been surrounded by shastly designs and stiffing odors. The florist should be careful and use fragrant flowers. The custom of some flor-

ats to solicit funeral orders cannot be too heart-

ily condemned. The secretary read a report concerning the square feet of glass used by sardeners in the United States.

WHEN INDICATIONS. THURSDAY-Fair weather; warmer.

THE GREATEST

Eastern people are discussing the question, "Who is the greatest living novelist?" The correct answer is that there isn't any.

That is where it differs from the question, "Which is the greatest living clothing store?" The answer is:

THE WHEN

It lives by letting live. It comes to the front every season with the goods that the people want, and gives them the advantage of cut

ALL THE WAY THROUGH HATS, CASSIMERES, SHIRTS, UNDERWEAR.

Special sales way down in price below anybody.

VOORHEES AT HIS BEST.

He Assails a Man Who Can't Talk Back. and Has Everything His Own Way. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Ang. 22 .- Mr. Voorhees is learning discretion. His career in the Senate is dotted all along with episodes which have contributed to his education, and the work seems to be approaching completion. Since his encounter with the Senator from Kansas, he has been gloomily nursing his wounds and keeping out of sight. He is now convalescent, and his innate brutality seeks an object upon which to vent it self, but finds none in the Senate small or feeble enough to warrant the attempt. It won't do to enter with his swashbuckler methods into a contest with any one who can meet him on a fair field, and so he has chosen for an exhibition of his powers a gentleman infinitely his superior in every way, but, fortunately for Voorhees, one who cannot talk back. Voorbees came into the Senate to-day, and breaking into a debate-then in progress, said he arose to speak on a matter personal to himself. The Associated Press had seen fit to say, and to spread it all over the country, that he [Mr. Voorhees] was not in his seat yesterday when the fisheries treaty was veted upon, and that he was absent and not paired. The announcement had been made by the Senator from Missouri that he [Mr. Voorbees] was paired with the Senator from Vermont, Mr. Morrill, and it so appeared in the record. The reporter of the Associated Press had sat within ten feet of the Senator from Missour when the announcement was made, but this had made no difference, etc. Cold type cannot, of

course, present the offensive manner which this utterance was made, The Senate reporter of the Associated Press has spent a quarter of a century in the exercise of his profession, and has no equal in his specialty. It was possible that he should have made a mistake, but who, if compelled to sit daily from 11 o'clock to 6, grinding out reports to be telegraphed before the ink is dry, and without a moment for revision; reports covering the manifold interests dealt with by the Senate and supplied to papers in every section of the country, would be exempt? Any Senator but Voorhees would have made a courteous request for correction of the alleged error. Voorbees thought it well, in the presence of the Senate and the country to pillory this gentleman, whose seat is immediately in front of the desk of the President, as a blunderer, at a time and in a place where he had no right or opportunity to defend himself; but the fact is Voorhees was not in his seat when the vote was taken. Where he was is not known. but the announcement of his pair is due to the forethought of Senator Cockrell. Voorhees was present before the final vote, but when his absence was discovered on the final vote Senator Cockrell, who was paired with the Senator from Vermont, in order to make a full show of party strength, transferred his pair to the Senator from Indiana. The record shows that Senator Kenna was also paired with the Senator from

this display, and is entitled to all the glory which such an episode can convey.

Vermont, making two Democrats to one Repub

lican. Mr. Voorhees was himself when he made

Pension Bills Introduced by Republicans. Special to the Indianapolis Journal WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.-During the presen session of Congress the seven Pepublican members from Indiana have introduced over two hundred private pension bulls for their constituents. These have all been referred to Mr. Matson's committee on invalid pensions. This committee is sub-divided. Each of the fifteen members is assigned as sub-committeeman to certain territory. Mr. Matson has all of the bills introduced by the Indiana members. Out of the two hundred bills introduced by the seven Republican members from the State during the present session, Mr. Matson has selected for action only about twenty-five. The rest of this large number have been considered by him unworthy of notice, and they have been permitted to die in his committee room Of course, a large proportion of this number receive no attention whatever at his pands, while many others have been deemed by him to be without merit. The Republican members of the committee say that Mr. Matson is very technical in his selections of bills to receive favorable consideration.

General Notes. Special to the Indianapolis Journal WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.-W. S. Gilbert, of

Evensville, is in the city. Oliver P. McCullough, of Indiana, was to-day appointed a watchman in the Postoffice Depart-

By direction of the Secretary of War, to complete the record, the discharge of first sergeaut George T. Oeden, Company D. Eighth Indiana Cavalry Volunteers, July 20, 1865, is amended to take effect May 28, 1865; he is mustered into service as second lieutenent, same company and regiment, to date May 29, 1865, mustered out and honorably discharged as second lieutenant July 20, 1865, and he is mustered for pay in said grade during the period embraced between the

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

A flash of lightning did \$20,000 worth of damage and nearly killed George Rainsford, a breeder of blooded horses, at that gentleman's ranch, near Chugwater, W. T., a few days since. Eighteen head of blooded horses were killed, including a magnificent mare valued at \$5,000. Yesterday morning the tall and beautiful tower of the new Church of the Convent at Washington, Rev. Dr. Hamlin, pastor, fell with a tremendous crash, taking with it the entire front portion of the edifice. The loss is estimated at from \$15,000 to \$20,000. It is not yet ascertained what the exact fault in construction

was, or where the accountability rests. A Windfall for a Lawyer.

ERIE, Pa., Aug. 22.-The Erie bar was thrown into a state of excitement to-day by the unexpected good fortune of one of its members. Col. copy of the will of an old-time friend, Mr. Conrad Shenfield, recently deceased, and a resident of Albuquerque, N. M. The will devised to Col. Lynch all the testator's personalty and realty.

amounting to \$150,000. Shenfield had long been a wealthy contractor but had lost his property through dissipation. He took the blue ribbon pledge and Colonel Lynch gave him a loan when all others refused him. Shenfield went West and turned every- him put his shoulder to the wheel and push it thing to gold that he touched. He kept his through. If he will do that I will say he will pledge, and in half a dozen years was wealthy. He had no family, but cut relations off with a | buy him one; but, as the case stands now, I do | patients now under treatment are reported dandollar each.

THE HOOSIER CANDIDATES

Meaning the Gentlemen Who Have Been Placed in Nomination for Governor.

Matson's Duplicity in the Matter of Pension Legislation Receives a Fresh Illustration from a Democratic Source.

A Government Employe Tells Why the Colonel Declined That Silver Pitcher.

An Incident Illustrating Gen. Hevey's Devotion to the Interests of the Working People-Arrangements for the Canvass.

MATSON'S DUPLICITY.

Denounced by a Democratic Paper for His Course on the Pension Question.

Special to the Indianapolis Journa. WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.-There is now no doubt whatever that the administration and the great body of the Democrats in Congress, as well as the party throughout the country, are abusing Mr. Matson roundly for his avowed work in favor of the dependent, the arrearages and other general pension bills. One of the Southern Republican members of the House, who signed the Republican petition to the committee on rules to set aside a day for consideration of the dependent pension bill, was Mr. Nichols, of North Carolina. The Bourbon press of that State is now denouncing and abusing Mr. Nichols in the most villainous terms. It declares that he is playing into the hands of the North in its efforts to give more pensions to federal soldiers, and that he is a tool of Northern Republicans. The Daily Tobacco Plant, of Durham, N. C., is one of the leading Demoeratic newspapers of the State. The copy received to-day has the following, which shows the general trend of sentiment in the South on the subject of pensions, and shows also that Mr. Matson is not consistent in the position he is occupying on the pension

"The House has wasted nearly three days in useless filibuster. The cause of it is this: The Republicans are trying to force the consideration of the pension bill introduced by Mr. Matson some time ago, in order to boom himself as a candidate for Governor of Indiana with the soldier vote. He is a Democrat, and he and his friends will have to vote for the bill if the Republicans should force it before the House. This would pass it, and kill all tariff legislation. It is a large pension bill, and Mr. Matson had no idea it would pass when he introduced it. The Republicans see into his game and also see how they can make a good deal out of it. So far, the Speaker has thwarted their efforts to get it before the House, but he cannot prevent the waste of time caused by the filibuster."

It will be seen by the above that Mr. Mateon is playing double; that while he is making a visthis attempt to secure pension legislation, the President and his party are doing everthing possible to smother pension legislation. Just how Mr. Matson can claim the vote of the soldiers of Indiana, when the President, who is running on the same ticket, and Democrats are candidates for Congress on the same tickets, and all are avowedly opposed to pension legislation, is a mystery to people here. Even if Mr. Matson was earnestly in favor of pension legislation, President Cleveland is known to be opposed to it, and has vetoed about three hundred pension bills during the last three years. Mr. Cleveland is running on the same ticket with Mr. Matson, and a vote for the Matson ticket is a vote for the man who is at the head of the party, and opposed to pension legislation, and who will see, if elected, that there are no general pension bills passed by Congress between this time and March 4, 1893.

MATSON'S WATER PITCHER.

A Government Employe Tells Why It Was Not Accepted by the Congressman. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

Washington, Aug. 22.-Last week it was announced that the employes of the Government Printing Office had presented Colonel Matson with an elegant silver water pitcher, platter and goblet, in recognition of his services in getting the bill extending their leave of absence passed through Congress. It is aunounced this morning that Colonel Matson modestly declines the present on the ground that it might be looked upon by unfriendly persons as a bribe. An emplaye of the Government Printing Office, in speaking about the matter, said: "I do not see how Colonel Matson could have done anything else. In the first place, it was not a tribute to him for any service rendered, but was simply gotten up as a boom for him politically. In the next place, be had rendered no conspicuous

service meriting such recognition. It is true he introduced the bill which finally became a law with certain amoudments, but Colonel Matson will hardly claim merit for all the bills he has introduced this Congress. As a matter of fact, the introduction of bills is a mere perfunctory duty. Bills are prepared by persons interested and given to some member of Congress with whom the person or persons happen to be acquainted, with a request to introduce them when his State is called. Half the time the member takes no interest in the measure, and frequently does not even know the character or object of the measure. That is the case with the bill in question. Matson introduced it and it was referred to the committee on printing. The real work and service in a matter of this kind comes in in looking after the measure to see that it does not sleep in the committee room, and that it is promptly reported and passed by the House; in watching it and seeing that it is reported from the Senate are the employes benefited by

committee and passed by the Senate. None of this was done by Matson, but it was done by John M. Farquhar, a Republican member from New York, and to him more than anyone else indebted for the passage to a law. It is true that when the measure was reported back by the committee on printing, and it came up for passage, Matson said a few words in its favor but so did many others, among them Mr. Farqubar, Mr. Gallinger, Mr. Brumm, Republicans, and Mr. Richardson, Democrat There was no opposition to the bill from any source, it passing wholly on its merits. The only service that could be rendered by any one, as I said before, was in watching that the measure did not get lost or fail through neglect, and that duty was performed by Mr. Farquhar. If Mr. Matson is so anxious to aid the working people in the Government Printing Office, why does he not help along the proposition to restore the wages to the basis they were before they were cut down by a Democratic Congress? There is real service, and meritorious, to be rendered bere, but I have not heard of Mr. Matson osing any flesh in efforts in that direction. In 1876 a Democratic chairman of the committee on printing-John L. Vance, of Ohio-reported a bill cutting down the wages of the Government Printing Office 20 per cent., and it was passed by a Democratic Congress. On Feb. 13, 1878, Mr. Ballou, a Republican from Rhode Island, made a report from the committee on printing restoring the wages, but Otto H. Singleton, the C. M. Lynch, who had just received a certified | Democratic member of the committee from Mississippi, submitted an adverse report, and the measure was killed by a Democratic House. Among the reasons given by Singleton was that before the reduction the office was under the domination of the Typographical Union, and that if the measure passed it would be so again. The bill for the restoration of wages in the Government Printing Office is again before Congress. and if Matson wants to really benefit us let him put his shoulder to the wheel and push it

have earned a silver water pitcher, and will help

presentation, and I do not wonder that he has declined it. He could do nothing else. The thing was too manifest."

HOVEY'S RECORD.

An Incident Illustrative of His Zeal in Behalf of the Workingmen. Special to the Indianapolis Journal WASHINGTON, Aug. 22. - General Hovey's

record has many features which recommend him to the support of the laboring-men and wageearners generally. When he voted for Thobe, who contested Speaker Carlisle's seat in the House, he was simply following up a line of action which was only a small portion of his life work. To-day the Journal correspondent learned from an Indianian an act of General Hovey's soon after the close of the Mexican war, which shows that he was the friend of the laborer long before he had any idea of running for Governor or, in fact, any office. At the time mentioned General Hovey was quite a young lawyer, and resided, as at present, at Mount Verson. A wealthy old citizen named William McClure died at New Harmony, leaving a will, which gave to the poor people desiring literature and an education all of his possessions. The estate was estimated at about \$200,000, and was mostly in lands. The will provided that the money should be expended in libraries for men who labored with their hands; and it directed that expenditures, not exceeding \$500 in each instance, should be made on libraries in shown to accumulate a library by personal effort of those directly interested. The expenditure could be made in every instance where the laborers had collected fifty volumes. Very soon after the contents of the will became known, the relatives of the deceased philanthropist auimmediately went to law. General Hovey was heartily in sympathy with the philanthropic work proposed by Mr. Maclure, and he at once took charge of the case, representing the valid-ity of the will and the laboring people interestcourts, and finally General Hopey was comorder to maintain the provisions of the will. He was sustained in the court above, and then folowed over fifty suits for the sales of the lands. With his customary tenacity General Hovey won every case, and succeeded in securing over \$150,000 in cash from the estate. All of this he judiciously and carefully expended for books, as provided by the will, and there are to-day scores of libraries in southwestern Indiana which were established with this money, and hundreds o thousands of people—for a generation has exist-ed since the libraries were established—have read these books, and have enjoyed the results of them. The suits brought in contest of the will are to be found in the Fifth Indi-

ana Reports, and are, of course, accessible for verification and information to any one desiring to look them up. A gentleman who lived in the immediate vicinity of General Hovey during the long period covering these contests in the courts, and the establishment of the libraries, says | Most of them told him that they did not agree the earnestness evinced by the General in his

work elicited the admiration and the gratitude of everybody. He was very enthusiastic in his work, and took great pride in carrying ont the letter of the will, and seeing the benefits it brought about. He says, further, that in that early day the beneficaries of this will, and, in fact, every one who was conversant with the merits of the case and the part General Hovey took, were solid in their support for him, It will thus be seen that when General Hovey advocated on behalf of the laboring people of the Sixth Kentucky district an investigation into the election of Speaker Cariisle at the beginning of this Congress, he was only following up the line he started upon when he was a very young man. COMING HOME.

The Candidates for Governor Arranging Enter the Campaign. Special to the Indianapolis Journal WAUINGTON, Aug. 22 -General Hovey and

Colonel Matson definitely arranged for pairing to-day, and they leave for Indiana on Thursday of next week, the 30th. Mr. Bynum has also arranged to go home next week enter the campaign, and it is probable they will all go together. Mr. Hovey suggested that they do so, and his suggestion was very kindly received. At Mount Vergon, on Saturday, Sept. 1, General Hovey will be given a grand reception. It will be a meeting of his old and new personal friends, and all who want to meet him personally and know him. The demonstration is to be a non-partisan, neighborly reception, and men and women representing all parties, creeds, walks in life, and of all colors and condition, will be there. The first of the week following General Hovey will go to Indianapolis to meet the State central committee. To-night the General said of his future plans: "I shall probably not return here this session this Congress, unless I am needed. Mr. Matson intends to remain away till Congress meets in December. I hope to visit every county in the State during the campaign. My mails contain many requests every day for me to attend meetings, and I want to see as many of the people of the State as possible before election day. With two months

deal of traveling before election. About the question of a joint debate with Mr. Matson, of which much has been said by the Indiana press, General Hovey says that will be left entirely to the State central committee.

abead of me when I get home I can do a good

A DEADLY STORM.

Large Canning Factory Demolished by Wind-Storm and Eight Persons Killed.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 22 .- A telegram from Still Pond, Kent county, gives particulars of the cyclone that yesterday afternoon wrought such destruction in that neighborhood. The large frame building occupied as a canning establishment, and owned by Black & Krebs, of Baltimore, was struck about 4:30 o'clock and completely demolished. About one hundred men, women and children were at work in the building, and in their efforts to escape from the wreck nine were killed outright, three were dangerously hurt and a number slightly injured by the falling timbers. The killed are:

CHAS, SCHWEITZENBERG. CHARLES BEAUCHAMP and wife. LAURI ALPHEUS. AUGUST GOETE, wife and two boys. ROSE GOULD.

The seriously injured: Gustave Franzi and Frank and Maggie Siffering. The employes of the packing-houses were Bohemians and Germans, who live in Baltimore and work all summer in the country. The remains of those killed will be sent to Baltimore. The storm demolished many houses and barns, and swept clean all the orchards in the vicinity. The dweiling of Wm. Willis was crushed like an egg shell, and Willis was fatally injured about the head. The storm came from the southwest, and swept across the State diagonally in a track about two miles in width. On the west side of Chesapeake bay there was considerable damage. Frame houses and barns were erushed, and growing crops were swept away. As the cyclone crossed the bay it seemed gather force. An immense water-spout formed at the head of the bay, which swept Pool's island and then disappeared in the northeast. Kent county suffered the most severely; peach orchards and corn fields were completely cleared, and the damages will be very heavy. Several small vessels were upset, but no lives are known to have been lost.

The Chautauqua Circles. CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., Aug. 22.-The seventh annual commencement of the Chautauqua Literary and scientific circles was held here to-day. A large procession, composed of the officers of the assembly and university and members of several Chautauqua literary and scientific cir cles and the normal alumni, formed and marched from the park in front of the Hotel Athenseum to the vicinity of the hall of philosopby, where about five hundred members of the class of '88 passed under the arches and were greeted in the hall by President Miller and Chancellor Vincent, and the usual exercises took place. A heavy rain-storm prevailed last night, but the weather to-day is clear and cool. About 20,000 persons are on the grounds.

Yellow Fever. JACESONVILLE, Fla., Aug. 22 .- There have been nine new cases of yellow fever during the last twenty-four bonrs. There have been no deaths for thirty six hours, and none of the not think he has done anything to warrant the I gerously ill

M'KINLEY'S GREAT SPEECH

How Received by the Georgia Democrats, and the Impression It Made.

Good Points and Convincing Logic of the Ohioan Warmly Applauded by People Who Begin to See Where Their Interest Lies.

Mr. Thurman Arrives at Port Huron and "Spreads Himself," as Promised,

Delivering a Lengthy Speech, Mainly Devoted to Discussion of the Tariff Question-Gen. Harrison Arrives at Middle Bass.

M'KINLEY'S SPEECH.

A Powerful and Convincing Argument That Captured the Georgia Democracy. Special to the Indianapolis Journa.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 22 .- "We must get this

man out of Georgia at once! This sort of talk would play h-l with the Democracy in this State!" This was the remark of a prominent Democratic leader at Chautauqua, who went up in store for her. to hear Major McKinley's address yesterday, and there is no doubt that he echoed the sentiments of a great many present. Major McKinley's speech is the talk of the town to-day. Many of the hide-bound Democrats of the Colquitt and Stewart stripe are mad because Mc-Kinley was invited, and they have turned in now to abusing the Chautauqua and its managers for having done so. The great majority time is coming." of the Democrats of the city, however, express themselves as being glad that Major McKinley received such a cordial greeting at the hands of the people of the State. While many of them do not agree with him in his argument, they are yet broad enough to listen to both sides of the question, and to extend to any distinguished gentleman. from wherever he might come, the same hospitable treatment which they would expect in the North. It would have made Colquitt and Stewart sick to have seen the manner in which Major McKinley was treated here. Democratic leaders from all parts of the State who were in Atlanta met him, and cordial assurances were given him that he was welcome to Georgia. with him politically, and they expressed the opinion that the people of the State took another view of the question than the one entertained by him, but they were glad that the time had arrived when a purely economic

question could be discussed without any sectional feeling. Wherever Major McKinley went he was greeted with an ovation, and the scene after his speech at Chautauqua was a remarkable one. The immense audience in the Tabernacle thronged around him and pressed forward to shake his hand. His had a pleasant word for all, and seemed much pleased at the cordial reception which was given his speech. His closing words, "My fellow-citizens, in this conflict, influenced by patriotism, national interest and national pride, let us know no South, no North, no East, no West-let us be Americans," caught the audience by storm, and for fifteen minutes afterward the scene which followed was one calculated to convince the beholder that the advice of the eloquent speaker had already been taken, and the audience-a Southern Democratic freetrade audience-went wild with enthusiasm over a Northern Republican protectionist speaker. The speech of Major McKinley has a parallel

only in the speech made by H. W. Grady in New York. As no speech was ever delivered in the North which had so conciliating an effect as the one delivered by Henry W. Grady, so no speech has ever been delivered in the South which so reconciled the Southern Democrats to the Northern Republicans as the speech delivered by Major McKinley; it was so plain, strong, so convincing and yet so courteous and inoffensive, appealing, as it did, for proof of its assertions to Georgia's greatest statesman, Hon. Alexander H. Stevens, and asking the

Southerners to sustain a law which he showed was passed by the Southern Congressmen in 1789, that it caught the Southern beart and crewhich extends beyond him to the party and principles he represents. The Democrats are badly demoralized in consequence of the speech They admit that it is convincing, unanswerable and advocates the principles best calculated to further the interests of the country, and yet they have been raised Democrats, and do not know how to get around voting the Democratic ticket. Hundreds of Atlanta's best business men were heard to make such expressions as "He is right, and I wish I could help him maintain the principles he advocates and yet remain in the Democratic ranks, but I do not see how I can do it;" "the Democrats made a mistake in getting on the wrong side of the question," and various other expressions showing the effect the speech had produced. If Cleveland should be defeated this fall-and the South would not be taken very much by surprise if he is-there will be one of the greatest revolutions of sentiment on the tariff question among the Democrats of

telligent people by a single defeat, as they will recognize in the defeat the band of the Democratic free-trade policy. PROTECTION SENTIMENT.

the South that has ever been worked on an in-

It Grows Rapidly in the South and Is Strongest in Georgia and Alabama. Special to the Indianapolis Journal

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 21 .- The rapid growth o the protection sentiment in the South is something to which the Democratic leaders are vainly endeavoring to shut their eyes. The South is represented as "solid," not only for Democracy, but for that heresy of modern Democracy which aims to put the American workingman on the same plane as his starved brother in Europe. The breaks in this "solidity" are overlooked. The protection minority is ignored in these estimates. That protectionists are in the misority in the South as a whole cannot be gainsaid. But it is a minority of Democrats, a minority which embraces much of the brains, and almost all of that push and energy to which can be attributed the rapid growth and development of the section within the past few years. It is this minority of brains, energy and push that has given to the South a material growth almost unprecedented, and it is to this minority that the people look for leaders in every such movement. And the protection sentiment is growing.

It is here in Georgia and in Alabama that this sentiment is strongest.

Democratic papers of the North have been pointing to the Democratic victory in Alabama as a defeat of the protectionists. The shallowness of such a claim must be evident to everybody. The contest was simply a State election in which party lines were drawn between Democrats and Republicans, and into which the tariff question did not enter.

A Birmingham politician, a gentleman who has for twenty years stood high in the councils of the Democratic party of the State, was in Atlanta a few days ago. In speaking of the political situation he said:

"The prospect of Cleveland's re-election upon any section of this country whose future depends on the continuance of the protective policy it is the iron region of our State, and the people realize it. Put iron ore on the free list, and the ruins of now prosperous mills and furnaces would stand as monuments of felly."

"But the people—do they realize this?"

"The people of North Alabama do realize it. that have gone by. Now, I know the mean

and the uncertainty incident to a presidential election, in which the tariff is the one issue, has a bad effect upon business of all kinds."

"The protection sentiment is growing, and growing rapidly," he added. "It is beginning to pervade even the purely agricultural parts of the State. Everybody in Alabama is proud of the splendid cities of Birmingham, Anniston, Bessemer, Decatur, Tuscaloosa and others whose existence has been made possible by the protection tolicy of the government. The farmers find a home market for what they produce, and they are beginning to argue in favor of leaving well enough alone, and against trying any questionable experiments. Of course, I do not claim that all the farmers are with us-only a few of the more intelligent. The pleasant sophistries of the free-trade politicians still delude many, but the protection sentiment is growing. It is no exaggeration to say that a very great many of the leading Democrats of Alabama would be glad to see Cleveland de-

It is probably true that there are more protectionists in Alabama than any other of the strongly Democratic Southern States. But Georgia is not far behind. Atlanta is a strong protection city, and the same may be said of Augusta, Columbus, Rome and the other manufacturing cities of the State. An old statesman who was an officer in the

Confederate government, and who, both before the war and since, bas been a member of the National Congress, talked at length upon this

"The three planks in the platform of the old South were slavery, secession and free trade," he said. "She has been whipped out of the first two, and will now have to be whipped out of the third before she can enjoy the great prosperity

"I have great hopes for Georgia," he contin-ued. "Anybody who looks into the matter can see that the protection feeling is growing. Then, you know, Georgia was a Whig State, and in the days before the war the protection sentiment was quite strong. The majority of the people were for the Union up to the very time when the State seceded, and when she gets rid of this free-trade heresy, Georgia will be an even better member of the Union. And that

Valiant work has been done in this line by few men and a few newspapers. The Atlanta Constitution, than which there is no stronger protection organ in the country; the Augusta Chronicle, the Birmingham papers, the Anniston Hot Blast, and others less prominent-taese papers have led the fight. Unfortunately, however, all are strong in their

allegiance to the Democratic party, and since the party has promulgated its platform, these papers have consented to smother their individual views. They are letting the tariff question se-The situation is peculiar. Here is a strong

minority, embracing many of the strongest men in the South, yet it does not dare assert itself. The tongues of the advocates of protection are tied and none dares say his soul's his own for fear that he may in some way hurt the "solid"

It is an era of small men in Georgia. This "silent minority" includes all, or nearly all, of the strong men of the State, and the little fellows find themselves on top. Joe Brown, Captain Howell, Henry Grady, Pat Walsh, Nat Hammond-such men as these have been relegated to the rear, and Colquitt and his henchmen are trying to run things.

A sorry mess they are making of it. They sent to the St. Louis convention a delegation which contained not one man of prominence. Party dissensions in Savannah, Augusta and Atlants have followed under this leadership, and, from a Democratic stand-point, things are in pretty bad shape.

The Republicans are quietly organizing for the coming fight. The scheme to have Major McKinley, of Ohio, address the people at Chautauqua has been jealously fostered by the Renubliean leaders, although it had its origin optside the Republican ranks. The people are hungry for information upon the term question, and as the protectionist Democrats have the highest admiration for McKinley, they intend giving him a royal reception upon the event of his visit. His speech will be good.

The Democrats naturally feel secure, butsome mighty strange things have happened in

TUDGE THURMAN.

He Discusses the Tariff Question Before an Audience of Michigan Democrats.

PORT HURON, Mich. Aug. 22 -The trip up the river from St. Clair was a pleasant one. All along the way people on shore waved greeting. The steam yacht Robert A. joined the party with a delegation from Mount Clemens, and the two yachts steamed up the river together, the bandannas, flags and bunting making a gay appearance. Repeated whistling by the two boats and waving of bandannas responded to the applause from the shore. The sight of the yachts called forth continuous applause from the people on the edge of town, and the crowds and enthusiasm increased all the time until the wharf was reached at 2 o'clock. An immense crowd blocked the street and filled the windows and balconies along the way. Port Huron's 12,000 were out in a body, and to the regular population had been added several thousand more from all parts of the State. At the wharf a passage was forced through the dense crowd, and Judge Thurman and party were escorted to carriages by the Port Huron reception committee. The procession was then formed and marched through the principal streets of the city. Over the streets and in front of the houses along the way were flags, banners, pictures and other expressions of the good wishes and political views of the people. Prominent among the leading citizens in the carriages was Mr. Samuel Edison, the aged father of inventor Thomas A. Edison. In Pine Grove, a beautiful park that lies between Port Huron and Fort Gratiot, a speaking-stand had been erected, about which a large crowd awaited the exercises of the afternoon. Fully 3,000 people, mostly men, were present when the chairman called the meeting to order, but several more came up during the speech of Judge Thurman, and all united in the applause that was given the speech and the speakers. Mr. J. G. O'Neil, of Port Huron, introduced Judge Thurman, and, in doing so, made a nest comparison between the "grand old man" of England and the "Old Roman" of America. Judge Thurman was greeted with a burst of applause from the big crowd. After the people quieted down he spoke as follows: "Ladies and Gentlemen-Will you kindly allow

me to keep my cap on? [Cries of 'Yes, sir, certainly.' I am afraid that this cold north wind might do me some barm if I went bareheaded and although I am perfectly willing to uncover my head before the people, I don't want to break down at the beginning of the campaign. [Cries of 'Good,' 'good,' 'keep it on,' and cheers.] My friends, this is the first time in my life that I have had the honor of speaking in your State. I have been invited again and again, but I have never been able to accept any invitation before this. I esteem it a very great privilege to be able to address you to-day. I do so because I know what an energetic, enterprising and intelligent population Michigan contains; and I know, too, that your people are taking the deepest interest in the questions that are being discussed this year. In the brief time that I shall speak I shall occupy myself mainly with one of those questions. I shall do so because it is that in which so much interest is now taken, and upon which so much is being said by speakers, by writers, and through the public press. It is not necessary for me, before I proceed to that subject, to speak of the President of the United States and his administration more than a very few words. I defy any man, who has any regard for the truth, to say that Grover Cleveland has not made a good President of the United States. [Cheers.] A brave, intelligent, level-headed, noble man, he has had a clean, an upright, and a successful adminis-tration. [Loud cheers.] Four years ago he was elected. In the canvass that preceded his election the platform adopted at St. Louis has cast a his opponents predicted all manner of evils in damper over all of north Alabama. If there is case he should succeed. He did succeed, and pray what has become of their predictions! [Laughter and applause.] Where is the ruin that was to follow the election of Grover Cleveland! Where is the disgrate that was to follow his election! On the contrary, the country has